



Phylloxera and Grape Industry  
Board of South Australia

# **ANNUAL REPORT**

## **2007/08**

**Phylloxera & Grape Industry Board of South Australia**

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Hon. Rory McEwen MP  
Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries  
17<sup>th</sup> Floor Grenfell Centre  
25 Grenfell Street  
Adelaide SA 5000

Dear Minister,

**PHYLLOXERA AND GRAPE INDUSTRY BOARD ANNUAL REPORT 2007/08**

In accordance with the requirements of the *Phylloxera & Grape Industry Act (1995)*, I am pleased to submit our Annual Report for the 2007/08 financial year.

The report outlines significant progress by the Board in meeting the objectives of our five-year plan to maintain South Australia's viticultural regions free from phylloxera and other major pests and diseases.

Yours sincerely,

Dr Richard Hamilton  
Presiding Member  
Phylloxera and Grape Industry Board of South Australia

July 2008



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# VISION AND MISSION STATEMENTS

## OUR VISION:

***‘that the winegrowing industry in South Australia will secure its long-term sustainability by adopting appropriate strategies to improve vineyard biosecurity, vine health and grape production’***

## OUR MISSION:

***‘to protect South Australian vineyards from phylloxera and other major pests and diseases and assist and support the grape industry in its initiatives’***

# PRESIDING OFFICER'S REPORT

2007/08 has been a challenging year for the Phylloxera and Grape Industry Board of South Australia. Of greatest concern has been the discovery of phylloxera in a vineyard near Macedon in Victoria. New infestations have been discovered almost every year for the last five years, with the latest detections occurring some distance from existing infestations. This confirms the importance of the Board's activities to prevent phylloxera from entering South Australia.



The 2007/08 annual report details the work undertaken by the Board over the last 12 months. Achievements highlighted include:

- Significant progress towards national harmonisation of plant quarantine regulations and procedures;
- Upgrade of our surveillance program to 30% of SA's vineyards annually (previously 20%);
- Publication of *Grapevine Rootstocks: Selection and Management for South Australian Vineyards* - the culmination of three years of research and the results of field work undertaken by our Rootstock Project Manager, Nick Dry;
- Two phylloxera workshops conducted in northeast Victoria, attended by 50 viticulturists and industry advisors, with one specifically scheduled to cater for Grower Liaison Officers who are unavailable at the traditional time of the workshop; and
- Securing of funding for the production and publication of the annual Winegrape Utilisation and Pricing Survey

During 2007/08 the Board finalised its new five-year strategic plan for the period 2008-2013. The plan was prepared taking into account the findings of the 2007 ministerial review, feedback from our regional committees and industry associations and the increased risk resulting from the recent detections of phylloxera. Comprehensive plans have been prepared to focus on our four primary objectives: prevention, surveillance, response and recovery. Delivering these programs and services will require an increase in the phylloxera levy rate in 2010. However, we are confident in achieving broad industry support for this increase, the first in the general levy rate since 1997.

Finally, a new Board was appointed in January 2008. It included three new members: Dr Peter Dry (as the Minister's appointment for expertise on Viticulture) and industry members Alison Phillips and Mark Gilbert. On behalf of the Board I wish to express our gratitude for the contribution made over many years by the outgoing members. Both Peter Stephens and Dr Jim Hardie served on the Board for three terms and Craig Richards for one. Peter Stephens served the Board as its Presiding Member and

led the Board diligently and highly effectively through a period of considerable change and the introduction of a range of new services. Jim Hardie, with his extensive personal experience with phylloxera and his role as a leader in viticultural research, was an invaluable resource.

At the time of writing, the Board's CEO Peter Hackworth has resigned to pursue an opportunity as Station Leader – Mawson Station with the Australian Antarctic Commission. Peter has served the Board as a dynamic and engaging character and has kept the Board's profile high whilst effectively and efficiently driving its endeavours. We wish him well in his new career.

Dr Richard Hamilton

Presiding Member

July 2008



# THE PHYLLOXERA & GRAPE INDUSTRY BOARD

## Background

The Phylloxera and Grape Industry Board of South Australia was established in 1899 under the *Phylloxera Act* of South Australia. The *Phylloxera Act* was amended in 1936 and then repealed in 1995 when it was replaced by the *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act*.

Under the Act, all vineyards of 0.5ha or greater are required to be registered with the Board and their owners are required to pay an annual levy. The levy is currently set at \$9.50 per hectare or \$50.00 whichever is the greater.

The Board invests the levy in programs and research that seek to prevent the entry into South Australia of phylloxera (and other major pests and diseases of grapevines) and to minimise any damage that would result from an outbreak. In addition, the Board maintains an emergency fund to ensure it is able to meet its obligations arising from an outbreak and, in particular, to minimise the impact of an outbreak on grape production.

## Enabling Legislation

The Board derives its functions and powers from the *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act (1995)* (“the Act”). The Board is responsible to the South Australian Parliament. In the period covered by this report this responsibility was through the Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, Hon Rory McEwen MP.

## Board Role

Division 3 of the Act defines the role of the Board.

- (1) *The Board has the following functions (its “primary functions”):*
  - (a) *to identify and assess –*
    - (i) *the relative threat to the State’s vineyards posed by phylloxera and other diseases;*
    - (ii) *the risk of spreading diseases through the movement of machinery, equipment, vines and other vectors into and within the State;*
  - (b) *to develop policies in relation to –*
    - (i) *appropriate restrictions on or conditions for the movement of machinery, equipment, vines and other vectors into and within the State to prevent the spread of disease; &*
    - (ii) *the quarantine of vines that are or may be affected by disease; &*
    - (iii) *appropriate measures for the control of outbreaks of disease in the State;*
  - (c) *to develop plans for the eradication of disease in the State’s vineyards;*
  - (d) *to support and encourage the conduct and evaluation of research into*
    - (i) *disease resistance and tolerance of root stocks and scions; and*
    - (ii) *diseases that affect or may affect vines, and any matter relating to such diseases, including their control*
  - (e) *to publish the results of relevant research;*
  - (f) *to promote awareness of the dangers of disease among the public and people involved in grape growing or winemaking;*
  - (g) *to disseminate information on disease and work practices or industry codes of practice that would minimise the risk of disease, or its spread, to people involved in grape growing or winemaking;*
  - (h) *to approve nurseries (whether within or outside the State) that are capable of producing propagative material that is free of specified diseases or industry-based accreditation schemes for such nurseries;*
  - (i) *to collect and, on request by an interested person, supply data relating to vineyards and vine health in South Australia;*
  - (j) *to perform the other functions assigned to the Board by or under this Act or by the Minister*
- (2) *The Board has the additional function of assisting and supporting the grape industry in its initiatives.*

## **Board Powers**

Division 3, Part 16 of the act enables the Board to:

- (a) accept money or other things for the performance of its functions
- (b) obtain expert or technical advice on any matter
- (c) employ staff
- (d) enter into contracts
- (e) acquire, hold, deal with and dispose of real or personal property;
- (f) exercise any other powers that are necessary or expedient for, or incidental to, the performance of its functions.

Board members are inspectors, ex officio, under the *Fruit and Plant Protection Act 1992*.

## **Planning and Reporting Requirements**

### **Five Year Plan**

The Board is required to prepare a five year plan and present it and any updates to a public meeting at least once every 12 months after the initial presentation of the plan. The initial plan was prepared in 1996. It was updated in 1998, 2001 and 2005. A new five year plan (2008-2013) has been prepared and is included in this report as Appendix Three.

### **Accounts and Audit**

The Board must keep proper accounts of all money received and paid by or on account of the Board and the Board must cause its accounts to be audited by a registered company auditor or the Auditor-General at least once in each year. The 2007/08 accounts form part of this report.

### **Annual Report**

The Board is required to present an annual report to the Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries. This report covers the period from May 1, 2007 to April 30, 2008.

## Benefits to Stakeholders

The Board's primary stakeholders are:

- South Australia's grapegrowers
- the community of South Australia
- the Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries.

The Board's investment of levies in programs, research and services contribute significantly to keeping South Australia free from phylloxera. This is one of the main reasons that South Australia has achieved and retained its position as the pre-eminent winegrape production state in Australia.

## Board Members

Current board members were appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries in January 2008. Members represent regions as per the Act:

Richard Hamilton (Waikerie-Lower Murray District)

Jim Caddy (North Murray District)

Kirsty Waller (South Murray District)

Robin Nettelbeck (Barossa District)

Pete Balnaves (South-Eastern District)

Alison Phillips (Northern District)

Mark Gilbert (Central District)

Peter Stephens and Craig Richards were Board members during this reporting period from May 1, 2007 to August 2007.

In addition, two specialists appointed by the Minister, the Chief Inspector of Plant Health (Mr David Cartwright) and 'a person with expertise in viticultural research' (Associate Professor Peter Dry). Mr Peter Stephens was the Presiding Member of the Board for the period July 2007 to October 2007. Dr Richard Hamilton was appointed Presiding Member in February 2008.

Board member's biographies are provided as Appendix One.

**Members of the Phylloxera and Grape Industry Board  
as at April 2008**



*Back row L – R Pete Balnaves, Kirsty Waller, Alison Phillips, David Cartwright, Jim Caddy  
Front row L – R Peter Hackworth (Chief Executive), Robin Nettelbeck, Richard Hamilton (Chairman), Peter Dry.*

## Corporate Governance

The Board has three committees:

- Executive
- Vine Health and Production
- Biosecurity

In 2007/08 the Board held five meetings:

- 9 July 2007, Adelaide
- 20 August 2007, Barmera
- 11 February 2008, Angaston
- 5 March 2008, Adelaide
- 7 April 2008, Adelaide

### Members' Attendance at Board and Committee Meetings

Year ended 30 April 2008	Board		Executive Committee		Vine Health & Production Committee		Biosecurity Committee	
	No of meetings held & eligible to attend	No of meetings attended	No of meetings held & eligible to attend	No of meetings attended	No of meetings held & eligible to attend	No of meetings attended	No of meetings held & eligible to attend	No of meetings attended
P Balnaves	5	3			3	2		
J Caddy	5	4					1	1
D Cartwright	5	4					1	1
P Dry	3	3			1	1		
M Gilbert	3	3			1	1		
R Hamilton	5	5	5	5	2	2	1	1
J Hardie	2	2			2	1		
R Nettelbeck	5	5	2	2	3	3		
K Waller	5	5					1	1
A Phillips	3	2					1	1
C Richards	2	1						
P Stephens	2	2	3	3	2	2		
P Hackworth*	5	5	5	5	3	3	1	1

\*non-executive member

## Employees

In 2007/08, the Phylloxera and Grape Industry Board employed the following staff:

- Sandy Hathaway, Manager Education & Information Services (0.4 FTE) 1996 -
- Bess Cabrera, Finance Officer (0.2FTE) 1998 -
- Peter Hackworth, Chief Executive (1.0 FTE) 1999 -
- Karen Hansen, GIS Project Officer, (0.5 FTE) 2004 - (currently on maternity leave)
- Martin Nolan, GIS officer (0.5FTE) 2005 - (full time since January 2008)
- Rachel Inness, Office Manager (1.0FTE) September 2007 -
- Catherine Cox, Rootstock Project Manager (1.0FTE) October 2007 -
- Nick Dry, Rootstock Project Manager (1.0FTE) 2004 - September 2007
- Anwyn Davies, Office Manager (1.0FTE) 2006 - August 2007

## Use of Consultants

Service	Consultant	Amount
Supply of Aerial Imagery	SpecTerra Services Pty Ltd	\$65,940
Information Technology Services	SubNet Pty Ltd	\$10,224
Database Management	MSC Consulting	\$3,400
	TOTAL	\$79,654

# OPERATIONAL REPORT

In 2007/08 the Board had five main objectives:

- Prevent phylloxera and other major pests or diseases entering South Australia
- Minimise the impact of phylloxera and other major pests or diseases
- Ensure that the State can effectively manage a major pest or disease outbreak
- Provide services and resources that contribute to sustainable grape production
- Ensure that the Board's programs meet the needs of its stakeholders



## Phylloxera Outbreaks

In January 2008, the Victorian Department of Primary Industries confirmed an outbreak of phylloxera on a property in the Macedon Ranges. It follows other recent outbreaks in Victoria: in the Yarra Valley and Murchison (2006), Eurobin (2004), Buckland Valley (2003), and Upton (2000). The vineyard is approximately 50km north west from Melbourne, and 60 km from the closest Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ). All fruit from the 30 hectare property is processed at the Rochford winery in the Yarra Valley. Rochford's vineyards have been surveyed and phylloxera has not been found.



*Phylloxera-infested vines, Macedon, Victoria*

Surveys were also undertaken of a further five commercial and two non-commercial plantings that are within 5km of the infested property and no phylloxera was found. On completion of surveys, a control area was established and officially declared as the Whitebridge PIZ in February 2008.

DNA analysis of the insects by Dr Kevin Powell has G1 identified them as the G1 genotype. This is the most common genotype and is also found in infested vineyards in Glenrowan, the Yarra Valley, Rutherglen, Nagambie, Upton, Murchison and Orchard Hills (NSW). Identifying the origin of the outbreak is therefore unlikely. Formal investigations and extensive ground surveys of the infested property indicate a high likelihood that the vineyard has been infested for several years. It appears that the most heavily infested block within the vineyard has been exhibiting symptoms since early 2000, however poor vine vigour was attributed to soil profile or lack of water.

The Board response to these outbreaks has included:

- Meeting with PIRSA to identify potential threats;
- Increasing the area surveyed under its surveillance program from 20% to 30% of South Australian vineyards annually;
- Briefing SA vineyard owners through the forum of PGIBSA's annual regional grower meetings;
- The Chairman and CEO inspected the Macedon vineyard to determine the level of risk it posed to South Australia;
- Contacting all SA wineries advising them to implement precautionary measures.



*Phylloxera-infested grapevine roots*

The Board does not believe that this outbreak poses an immediate risk to South Australia, but is concerned that measures to prevent the spread of phylloxera in Victoria do not appear to be being adequately applied by industry. However, planning has commenced to establish a viticulture biosecurity committee in Victoria. Phylloxera will be a major focus of that organisation and the Board is committed to working with that new organisation once it is established.

## National Biosecurity Cooperation

The Board is actively involved in a number of forums that promote national cooperation on biosecurity, including the National Vine Health Steering Committee (NVHSC) and its subsidiary National Phylloxera Technical Reference Group (NPTRG). The Board also provides executive services to the NPTRG on a consultancy basis.

The Board has taken a lead in promoting national adoption of phylloxera protocols, including a review of protocols to ensure that treatment measures and prevention strategies are effective while also minimising the impost on industry.

Since 2006, the Board has been working to achieve interstate harmonisation of plant quarantine regulations and the removal of barriers for transporting risk vectors (eg grapes, juice, planting material and machinery) between regions that have been declared phylloxera free. A key to this occurring will be national adoption of a procedure for maintaining phylloxera area freedom. The Board has led the way in this area through its education and awareness campaigns, active surveillance of vineyards using remote sensing technologies and through the development of its GIS database.

The Board believes that reduction in regulations can only occur if the other major winegrape producing states also actively protect their wine regions. It co-funded a consultancy to develop a draft protocol for maintaining freedom from phylloxera area status. The resulting report has been effective in securing national commitment to finalising a protocol which is likely to occur before the end of 2008.

The Board has also been active in the broader plant health arena, participating in a range of forums and planning meetings including the Plant Health Australia (PHA) viticulture biosecurity consultation and the National Quarantine and Market Access Conference.

## Phylloxera Surveillance

The Board has conducted a phylloxera surveillance program in South Australia using remote sensing and GIS technologies since 2001.

Digital multi-spectral imagery is collected at the veraison growing stage of grapevines (usually December - February). The data is then enhanced using a range of algorithms which highlight vines that have low vigour relative to the general health of the total vineyard block. Such symptoms could indicate the presence of phylloxera.



Vines identified in this way are inspected annually in a joint PGIBSA/PIRSA Plant Health Operations program. The foliar symptoms of phylloxera are difficult to distinguish from other causes of decline such as water stress or some diseases such as Eutypa, hence the need for field inspections.

In 2007/08 remote sensing data was collected of the Barossa, Clare and Eden Valleys and inspections were undertaken in McLaren Vale based on the previous year's imagery.

In response to new outbreaks of phylloxera in Victoria in 2006 and 2007, the Board resolved to increase its surveillance of South Australia's vineyard regions. In 2007/08, aerial imagery of 30% of the vineyard area was collected, where previously 20% had been collected annually.

The surveillance program is also the Board's primary tool for auditing the accuracy of its vineyard database. As part of our organisational commitment to maximising value for our stakeholders, registered vineyard owners are eligible to receive aerial photos of their properties free of charge.

## State Biosecurity Cooperation

The Board works closely with the Chief Inspector, Plant Health and with PIRSA's Plant Health Operations (PHO) team. In particular, the Board acknowledges the high level of assistance provided by PIRSA Plant Health to campaigns to inspect phylloxera risk vectors entering South Australia.

In 2007/08 these included inspections of vine imports and grape shipments into the Limestone Coast region.

To assist PHO staff to develop skills in identifying phylloxera, the Board annually sponsors up to two staff to attend a training workshop in Victoria conducted by the Board in partnership with the Rutherglen Research Centre's phylloxera research team.

The Board is also a member of the SA Horticultural Consultative Committee, a forum that brings together all the state's horticultural industry sectors to address mutual biosecurity matters.



*David Neale and John Hannay (in hats) of PIRSA were sponsored by PGIBSA to attend the 2008 workshop*

## Phylloxera-Resistant Rootstocks

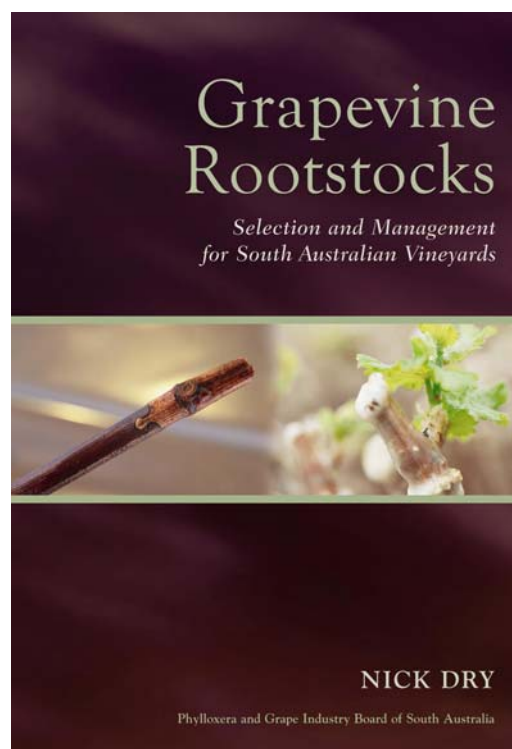
Despite 150 years of research and trials to find a chemical, biological or cultural solution to phylloxera, rootstocks remain as the only practical option once a vineyard becomes infested.

Historically, vineyard owners and wineries have been reluctant to use rootstocks because of the higher initial cost and concern about the impact on fruit quality.

As a result, less than 20% of vines in South Australia are grafted to phylloxera-resistant rootstocks and in some regions the rate of use is below 5%. Such a low uptake increases the potential impact of an outbreak. In recognition of the need to address this problem, the Board has invested significantly into a specific rootstock program. The Board employs a Rootstock Project Manager to assess commercial plantings of vines grafted to rootstocks, to establish trials and extend information to industry.

A major achievement in 2007 was the publication of *Grapevine Rootstocks: Selection and management for South Australian Vineyards*. This is now considered the primary industry resource for selecting rootstocks for commercial winegrape production in Australia.

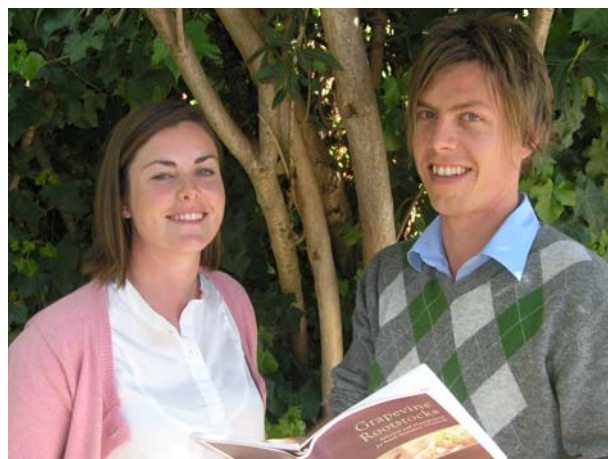
Extension and education are important components of the position. During 2007, the Rootstock Project Manager presented regularly at industry workshops and meetings throughout South Australia, and coordinated a rootstock workshop at the National Wine Industry Technical Conference.





A new Rootstock Project Manager was appointed in October 2007. She has commenced a number of projects with the potential to significantly advance our knowledge on rootstock selection and management:

- Assessing the drought efficiency of a range of rootstocks (in a trial at Nuriootpa, in partnership with SARDI). Groups of vines are receiving no supplementary water and their health and yield are being measured against vines that are irrigated. As access to irrigation water continues to reduce, the results of this work may play a key role in ensuring sustainable production. The trial is also investigating the impact of limited water on the reproduction of grapevines. This is pioneering work and will provide industry with important information for increasing irrigation efficiency.
- New rootstock trials are being planned for the Adelaide Hills and Coonawarra, regions where rootstock use has been historically low. These trials are being established in partnership with local grapegrower and vine improvement associations. The Adelaide Hills trial, which will be planted in Spring 2008, will include rootstocks grafted to Sauvignon Blanc. In Coonawarra, three trials on the major soil types will be planted in 2009. Each site will have rootstocks grafted to Cabernet Sauvignon, the region's signature variety.
- Continuing investigation of the nematode tolerance of the rootstock hybrid, 1103 Paulsen. This hybrid has been very effective in regions with restricted supplementary water but there are indications that it may be susceptible to high populations of some sub-species of Root Knot Nematode. Surveys (throughout South Australia) have been undertaken of vineyards planted with 1103 Paulsen, as a scoping exercise.



*Catherine Cox and Nick Dry*

## Outbreak Management Planning

An effective outbreak contingency plan is an essential component of the Board's biosecurity strategy. The *SA Phylloxera Outbreak Management Plan* is reviewed annually, in the form of a simulation exercise conducted in a different region each year.

In 2007, a different form of simulation exercise was undertaken. The aim of the exercise was to determine whether the current approach of applying a 5km quarantine zone around an infested property has any practical basis or whether interactions within a region are generally more widespread.

The methodology used was a traceback exercise involving a broad-screen questionnaire completed by all growers in the identified region, and an in-depth interview conducted with a small number of randomly selected growers to further explore the interactions that each of those growers have with other operators in the region.

Wrattonbully was selected for the exercise, based on its size and number of growers.

The exercise was very successful and well received in the region. It yielded important results that will assist the Board in refining its policy relating to the determination of quarantine zone boundaries in the event of a phylloxera outbreak. Results were presented to a meeting of local industry members in September 2007.

It is intended that this exercise be further trialled in another production region in 2008.



## Phylloxera Workshops

The Board conducts an annual workshop in Victoria to provide South Australian viticulturists with the opportunity to gain intensive training in the identification, prevention and management of phylloxera. The workshops are conducted in partnership with the Rutherglen Research Centre's Phylloxera research team, led by Dr Kevin Powell.

Two workshops were conducted in 2007/08 in response to the increased detection of phylloxera in Victoria. 50 people attended the workshops in northeast Victoria. Participants learned to identify vine symptoms, how to extract and identify insects from infested roots and prevention and management strategies.

As in previous years, the Board sponsored two staff from the PIRSA Plant Health Operations Branch to attend the workshop. This sponsorship is undertaken to ensure that, if an outbreak of phylloxera occurred in South Australia, there would be sufficient numbers of inspectors with the ability to identify phylloxera.

The workshop received FarmBis funding for the first time and this greatly assisted the ability of private grapegrowers to attend.



Attendees at the 2008 Phylloxera Workshop

## Winegrape Statistics

2007 was the 11<sup>th</sup> consecutive year in which the Board administered and published the South Australian Winegrape Utilisation and Pricing Survey. However, it was also the last year that the Board was able to fund the survey using the phylloxera levy. Negotiations were held with industry bodies during the year to determine a new funding arrangement for future years.

The 2007 survey reports that 575,111 tonnes of winegrapes were crushed in South Australia compared to 904,022 tonnes in 2006. It was the lowest crush since 2000 – a result of the combined effects of drought, water restrictions and widespread frost.

Total farm gate value for winegrapes in 2007 was estimated at \$420 million, down by nearly \$200 million (30%) compared with 2006. The average purchase value per tonne across the state increased from \$636 per tonne in 2006 to \$730 per tonne.

The South Australian Winegrape Utilisation and Pricing Survey is released annually in September and is also available on the Board's website. A hard copy of the report was produced in 2007.

The Board also undertook the role of National Operations Coordinator for the National Utilisation and Pricing Survey project, through its Manager of Information and Education Services. This was a consultancy funded by the GWRDC and reporting to the AWBC. In this role, the Board was responsible for the incorporation of supply forecasts provided by ABARE into the survey reports in all states and the national aggregate report.



## Annual Grower Meetings

The *Phylloxera & Grape Industry Act (1995)* requires the Board to report its progress annually at regional meetings. This year the meetings were held at Barmera, Nuriootpa, McLaren Vale, Langhorne Creek, Coonawarra, Lenswood and Clare, in August-September 2007, and were attended by over 500 grapegrowers.



*Nick Dry presenting on rootstocks at the Riverland annual grower meeting.*

The meetings included presentations by a range of guest speakers. Dr Leanne Webb of the CSIRO presented findings from her work reported in *The Impact of Projected Climate Change on Australian Viticulture*. Dr Webb's modeling of the likely impact of climate change found that harvest may be substantially earlier by 2030 – up to 23 days earlier in Coonawarra, 13 days earlier in the Riverland and 15 days earlier in Clare. An early harvest means warmer harvest days; in Coonawarra by 2050, Cabernet Sauvignon may be harvested at a temperature on average 4.5°C higher than it is now while in Clare and the Riverland the increase is not as great: 2.7°C and 2.8°C respectively.

Dr Chris Preston of the CRC for Weeds discussed best practice weed management with a particular focus on preventing glyphosate resistance. Glyphosate has traditionally been widely used because it is cheap and effective – particularly on large plants, where other herbicides do not work well. However, it is potentially dangerous, as it is readily absorbed into green or damaged tissue. He stressed the importance of correct application rates; applying too high a dose can cause resistance problems to occur.

## Research

The Board has worked for over 20 years in partnership with the Victorian Dept of Primary Industries phylloxera research team based at Rutherglen to increase knowledge about the insect. Australia is a world leader in phylloxera research and much of the current knowledge of its biology and behaviour has come from work undertaken at Rutherglen with financial assistance from the Board.

In 2007, the Board assisted Dr Kevin Powel to attend the 3<sup>rd</sup> International Symposium on phylloxera which was held in Hungary. The Board's Chief Executive, Peter Hackworth, also attended. Hungary is one of a number of former eastern block countries attempting to make the transition from communism to democracy and integration into the European community. Until recently, investment in vineyard and winery technology has been low. Funding for education and research has also been difficult and ironically, during the symposium the Hungarian government announced a 30% cut in the budget for university agriculture courses.

Rootstock resistance was a primary focus for the symposium. As the major defence against phylloxera, long term resistance is essential for future vineyard viability. UC Davis phylloxera researcher, Jeffrey Granett, reported that there is no evidence of phylloxera overcoming rootstock resistance in California. In Germany an increase in the number of tuberosities on the rootstocks SO4 and 5C Teleki has been observed but without impact on vine yield. Trials of a new chemical are showing positive preliminary results in that it appears to suppress phylloxera populations. The Board will be following the progress of this research closely. Contact was also made with a research group in Germany who have plant breeding rights to two rootstocks that, like Börner, are reported to be completely immune to phylloxera. The Board has expressed interest in undertaking trials of these rootstocks in South Australia.



*Symposium participants*



## Vineyard Register

The Board maintains the South Australian Vineyard Register, perhaps the most comprehensive vineyard database in the world. The register includes vineyard owner details, variety, hectares, and year planted. Since 2002 the register has incorporated a GIS function, which has enabled the Board to map the location of vineyards. This in turn enables aerial imagery to be allocated to vineyard owners and for the Board to identify unregistered vineyards. Most importantly it would be used to map quarantine areas and contact affected growers if an outbreak of phylloxera or other exotic pest and disease occurred.



In South Australia, as of 30 April 2008 there were 3,680 registered grapegrowers and 78,726 ha of vines of which 1,108ha were planted or grafted to new varieties in the previous 12 months.

The five most-planted varieties as at April 2008 are:

Variety	Area 2008
Shiraz	25,331
Cabernet Sauvignon	17,067
Chardonnay	11,385
Merlot	4,563
Riesling	3,335

There was virtually no change in the area planted to these varieties in the past 12 months. These five varieties represent 78.3% of all grapevines planted in South Australia.

# **Grapegrower Communication**

## **Newsletters**

Two newsletters were produced and distributed to grapegrowers (in May and November 2007). Also, assistance was provided to a number of regional industry groups to distribute information on their activities.

## **Website**

The Board's website, [www.phylloxera.com.au](http://www.phylloxera.com.au) is a major information resource for grapegrowers and the broader industry and is regularly updated. Information available includes state and national protocols, prevention strategies, statistics, obsolete literature, phylloxera biology and behaviour. Publications are made available on-line as an alternative to purchasing a printed version.

## **Media**

Extensive use was made of industry journals, regional newspapers and electronic media to report progress and to publicise activities and events.

# **FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS**

The following are the audited financial accounts for the year ended 30 April 2008

**Statement of Financial Position**

**Notes to and Forming Part of the Accounts**

**Statement of Financial Performance**

**Statement by Members of the Board**

**Auditors' Report**

**THE PHYLLOXERA AND GRAPE INDUSTRY BOARD  
OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS AT 30TH APRIL 2008**

	2008 \$	2007 \$
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>		
Containment Fund	890,478.03	818,776.45
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Represented by:		
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Cash on Hand	200.00	200.00
Deposits on Contracts	200.00	-
Debtors	29,758.68	2,858.15
Grower Accounts	62,196.64	55,463.40
Current Account	928,038.97	835,015.02
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,020,394.29	893,536.57
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Plant & Equipment	148,187.42	215,052.93
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	148,187.42	215,052.93
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	1,020,394.29	893,536.57
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Sundry Creditors	81,276.86	24,619.46
Group Tax Payable	-	5,353.00
Input Tax Credits	(9,090.72)	(8,371.77)
GST Payable	1,906.93	134.66
Provision for Annual Leave	18,580.19	18,315.77
Provision for Long Service Leave	12,243.00	9,709.00
Provision for Sick Leave	25,000.00	25,000.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	129,916.26	74,760.12
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>	\$890,478.03	\$818,776.45
	<hr/>	<hr/>



**THE PHYLLOXERA AND GRAPE INDUSTRY BOARD  
OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2008**

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**1. Statement of Accounting Policies**

These financial statements are a special purpose financial report prepared in order to provide accounts which satisfy the requirements of the Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995 to prepare accounts. The members of the Board have determined that the Board is not a reporting entity as defined in Statement of Accounting Concepts 1 "Definition of a Reporting Entity" and therefore, as there is no requirement to apply all accounting standards in the preparation and presentation of these statements, they have been adopted only to the extent shown in this Note to the accounts.

The accounts have been prepared so as to record all moneys received and paid by or on behalf of the Board, showing the purposes for which that money has been received or paid.

The Accounts have been prepared on the basis of historical costs and do not take into account changing money values, or except where stated, current valuations of non-current assets. The accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

Office plant & equipment are depreciated over their useful lives commencing from the time the asset is ready for use. Where appropriate the Board have determined the office plant & equipment should be written off in the year of acquisition.

**THE PHYLLOXERA AND GRAPE INDUSTRY BOARD  
OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE  
AS AT 30TH APRIL 2008**

	2008 \$	2007 \$
<b>RECEIPTS</b>		
Levy Collection	749,249.21	734,846.17
Interest Received	69,680.13	52,181.61
Fee for Service	1,033.53	3,837.82
NPTRG	9,495.80	2,835.50
Sales - Miscellaneous	45,479.21	65,907.40
Workshop Fees	10,035.45	6,370.91
Sundry Income	3,197.25	525.00
	<hr/> 888,170.58	<hr/> 866,504.41
<b>DEDUCT EXPENDITURE</b>		
Accommodation	42,541.63	42,344.14
Audit & Accountancy	4,925.45	4,578.80
Bank Charges	1,322.92	1,748.28
Board Expenses	12,871.71	16,885.10
Equipment	24,506.33	18,594.84
Grower Communication	61,958.32	63,605.23
Insurance	3,955.25	3,549.64
Outbreak Response Planning	25,254.49	9,759.80
Phylloxera Detection Program	139,803.16	126,888.79
Postage & Courier	3,790.26	3,007.53
Publications	172.74	1,845.37
Regional Committees	8,221.47	26,569.12
Research	50,505.89	44,653.00
Rootstocks Program	111,784.64	108,533.20
Stationery	6,957.19	6,753.32
Statistical Collection	88,043.37	81,687.26
Subscriptions	2,641.23	3,184.18
Sundry Expenses	4,068.38	1,815.33
Telecommunications	9,770.34	8,958.91
Vehicles Lease & Maintenance	18,867.61	21,241.93
Wages & Salaries	194,506.62	172,890.50
	<hr/> 816,469.00	<hr/> 769,094.27
	71,701.58	97,410.14
<b>OTHER APPROPRIATIONS</b>		
Transfer to Containment Fund	71,701.58	97,410.14
<b>NET OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)</b>	<hr/> -	<hr/> -

**THE PHYLLOXERA AND GRAPE INDUSTRY  
BOARD OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

**STATEMENT BY THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD**

The members of the Board have determined that the Board is not a reporting entity as defined in Statement of Accounting Concepts 1 "Definition of the Reporting Entity", and therefore there is no requirement to apply all Accounting Standards in the preparation of these financial statements. The members of the board have determined that this special purpose financial report should be prepared in accordance with the accounting policies outlined in the Statement of Accounting Policies.

1. In the opinion of the members of the Board the attached accounts are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Phylloxera and Grape Industry Board of South Australia as at 30 April 2008 and of the surplus for the year ended on that date.
2.
  - (a) kept such accounting records as to correctly record and explain the transactions and financial position of the Board;
  - (b) kept its accounting records in such a manner as will enable true and fair accounts of the Board to be prepared from time to time.
3. The members of the Board have reasonable grounds to believe that the Board will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

This statement is made in accordance with the resolution of the members of the Board and is signed for and on behalf of the Board by:

**Presiding Member** .....

**Administrative Officer** .....

**INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT  
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF  
THE PHYLLOXERA AND GRAPE INDUSTRY  
BOARD OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

**Scope**

We have audited the Financial Statements, being a special purpose financial report of The Phylloxera and Grape Industry Board of South Australia being the Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 30 April 2008, the Statement of Financial Position at that date and the notes to the financial report. The Board is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial report and the information contained therein, and have determined that the accounting policies used and described in Note 1 to the financial statements are appropriate to meet the requirements of the Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995. We have conducted an independent audit of the financial statements in order to express an opinion to the Board on their preparation and presentation. No opinion is expressed as to whether the basis of accounting used, and described in the Statement of Accounting Policies, is appropriate to the needs of the Board.

We disclaim any assumption of responsibility for any reliance on this report or on the financial statements prepared as a special purpose financial report to which it relates to any person other than the members of the Board, or for any purpose other than that for which it was prepared.

Our audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards and the Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995 to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. Our procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the financial report and the evaluation of accounting policies and significant accounting estimates. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion as to whether, in all material respects, the financial statements are presented fairly in accordance with accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements. These policies do not require the application of all Statements of Accounting Concepts and Accounting Standards.

The audit opinion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.

**Audit Opinion**

In our opinion the financial statements present fairly in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards the financial position of The Phylloxera and Grape Industry Board of South Australia as at 30 April 2008, and the results of its operations for the year then ended.

**JACOBS, NOBLE & ASSOCIATES  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

.....  
Stephen J Noble

Date.....

# APPENDICES

Appendix One	Board Members (appointed January 2008)
Appendix Two	Regional Phylloxera Committee Members
Appendix Three	Five Year Plan

## Appendix One      Board Members

### **Dr Richard Hamilton (Presiding Member since Feb 2008)**

Richard is a Technical Viticulturist with the Fosters Group based at Magill in Adelaide. Before joining Fosters in 1998, he worked for 12 years with the South Australian Department of Agriculture firstly as a Virologist/Plant Improvement specialist then as a Principal Consultant with SARDI/PIRSA in vines, citrus and plant health. Richard commenced working in the wine industry after being one of the first to graduate with the Roseworthy Graduate Diploma in Wine in 1981. Richard served as the Minister's appointment to the Board as Viticulturist from 1995 to 1998. Richard's current term on the Board commenced in 2001 and he is a member of the Executive Committee and the Biosecurity Committee. He currently chairs the National Phylloxera Technical Reference Group.



### **Robin Nettelbeck (Deputy Presiding Member since Feb 2008)**

Robin is the National Manager of Viticulture for the Yalumba Wine Company based at Angaston and represents the Barossa wine region where he has lived for the past 20 years. Prior to his appointment to the Board, Robin was a member of the Central Region Phylloxera Committee. Robin has been involved in the wine industry for over 25 years and has extensive knowledge in both clonal and rootstock developments through his direct management of the Yalumba Nursery and his associations with overseas institutions. He also owns his own vineyard in the Barossa Valley, which has provided him with a realistic approach to the vagaries of Viticulture. He has held Chairman's positions of both regional and state vine improvement organisations and is still involved at regional level.



### **Pete Balnaves**

An experienced viticulturist, Pete Balnaves has been part of his family's 'Balnaves of Coonawarra' winery since 1990. As Vineyard Manager for Balnaves Vineyard Services he is responsible for 450ha of vines in the Coonawarra, including the Balnaves vineyards. He has served as Chairman of the Coonawarra Grape Growers Association, on the Technical Committee of the Limestone Coast Wine Industry Council and was the inaugural Chairman of the Limestone Coast Phylloxera Committee. Pete is on the Vine Health and Production Committee and represents the Limestone Coast on the Board.



### **Jim Caddy**

Jim Caddy is a private grapegrower in the Riverland and has been a Board member since 1998. He is the Chairman of CCW Cooperative Ltd, which represents approximately 750 growers in the Riverland. As such he has extensive and valuable links with grapegrowers and wine companies. Jim is on the Board's Biosecurity Committee and is also a Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation board member.



### **David Cartwright**

David Cartwright is the Chief Inspector – Plant Health for South Australia and has membership of the Board in that capacity. He has been on the Board since 1997. He brings a wealth of experience in management of exotic pests and diseases at both the state and national level. David is also a member of the Biosecurity Committee.



**Dr Peter Dry**

Peter Dry is an Associate Professor in the School of Agriculture, Food and Wine, Faculty of Sciences, University of Adelaide. Since 1975 he has taught viticulture at both Roseworthy Agricultural College and University of Adelaide, and conducted research on many aspects of viticulture and plant physiology. He is the senior editor of Viticulture Volumes 1 and 2 and is a regular contributor to scientific and industry publications. This is his second term on the Board (previously from 1992 to 1995), and he is the appointee of the Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries. He is a member of the Vine Health and Production committee.

**Mark Gilbert**

Mark Gilbert is the General Manager of Davidson Viticulture. He is also their Senior Viticulturist with a degree in Horticulture from the University of Melbourne and in Viticulture from Charles Sturt University. He has served on the Langhorne Creek Wine Growers' Association and on the Langhorne Creek Vine Improvement Association. He is a previous Vineyard Manager with Balgownie Estate and Simon Gilbert Wines. He was appointed to the Board in January 2008.

**Alison Phillips**

Alison Phillips is the Viticultural Technical Officer at Leasingham Wines in the Clare Valley. She liaises with about 40 growers across the region, as well as providing technical support for her company's vineyards. Previous experience includes working in Western Australia for the Houghton Wine Company in a similar role, as well as looking after the Brookland Valley Vineyard in Margaret River. She has also worked in the Barossa and Eden Valleys and experienced a vintage in the Central Coast of California. She has also been involved in various vine improvement associations and is currently a committee member of the Clare Region Winegrape Growers Association. She was appointed to the Board in January 2008.





**Kirsty Waller**

As Viticultural Manager at Barossa Valley Estates, Kirsty Waller looks after the vineyards that surround the winery, coordinates the winery's environmental management program, liaises with the 75 BVE grapegrowers, and coordinates fruit intake during vintage. Kirsty graduated from Roseworthy Agricultural College in 1990, completing a Bachelor of Applied Science in Natural Resource Management, majoring in Environmental Rehabilitation. In 1990, she completed a Graduate Diploma in Agricultural Science – Viticulture. Her employment experience includes positions with Wingara Winegroup, Netafim Australia, Orlando Wyndham and the Hardy Wine Company, establishing their 180 hectare vineyard at Lake Cullulleraine. Kirsty is a member of the Biosecurity Committee.

**Craig Richards (Board member 2004 – 2007)**

Craig Richards has had some twenty years experience in the industry, commencing in the Riverland in the 1980's. He then spent 3 years working in the fishing industry in W.A. before moving to the Clare Valley. He has spent the last 6 years employed at Sevenhill Cellars as the Vineyard & Winery Operations Manager. Sevenhill Cellars is the oldest winery in the Clare Valley. Craig is also a member of the Clare Valley Vine Improvement Society and has strong links with the local Grape Growers Association.

**Peter Stephens (Board member 1996 – 2007)**

Peter Stephens is the National Agribusiness Manager for Australian Vintage (previously McGuigan-Simeon). Peter was elected Presiding Member in 2001 and has been a Board member since 1996.



## **Appendix Two**

## **Regional Phylloxera Committee Members as at 30 April 2008**

### **CENTRAL REGION**

Tom Ayers (Chairman)	Adelaide Hills Wine Region
Chris Burgan	McLaren Vale SAFF
Mac Cleggett	Langhorne Creek Vine Improvement Committee
Alan Dean	Adelaide Hills Grapegrowers & Winemakers
Rob Moody	Kangaroo Island Winegrape Growers Association
Chris Rogers	Barossa Technical Committee
Grant Yates	Clare Region Winegrape Growers Association Inc
Roger Rowe	Adelaide Plains Grapegrowers Association
Kevin Schulz	Southern Flinders Winegrape industry Council
Trevor Wilksch	Barossa Grape Advisory Committee

### **LIMESTONE COAST REGION**

Martin Wirper (Chairman)	Fosters Wine Estates, Coonawarra
Mark Bartetzko	PIRSA Mt Gambier
Andrew Bryson	Padthaway Grape Growers Association
Peter Davis	Harvester contractor
Kym Dolling	Padthaway Grape Growers Association
Peter Freckleton	Wrattonbully Grape Growers' Association
Will Legoe	Robe Grape Growers Association
David Proud	Mulbarton Transport Industries
Peter Wehl	Mt Benson Vignerons
George Andrews	Mt Benson Vignerons

### **RIVERLAND REGION**

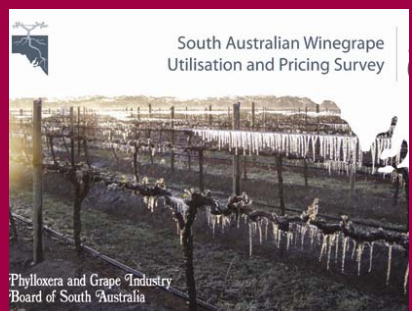
Robert Gilles (Chairman)	Riverland Agricultural Bureau
Andrew Biele	PIRSA/SARDI
Dino Cotsaris	CCW Co-operative
Chris Byrne	Riverland Winegrape Growers Association
Harvey Drabsch	Fosters Wine Estates
David Nitschke	Riverland Vine Improvement Committee
Tim Smythe	Riverland Winegrape Industry Development Corporation
Cameron Hills	Riverland Winegrape Industry Development Corporation
Justin McCarthy	Fosters Wine Estates

## Appendix Three

## Five Year Plan

### Strategic Plan

2008-2013



## **OUR VISION...**

That the winegrowing industry in South Australia will secure its long-term sustainability by adopting appropriate strategies to improve vineyard biosecurity, vine health and grape production.

## **OUR MISSION...**

To protect South Australian vineyards from phylloxera and other major pests and diseases and assist and support the grape industry in its initiatives.

## **OUR PLAN...**

This plan outlines the path that the Phylloxera and Grape Industry Board will follow to keep South Australia free from phylloxera and other major pests and diseases and to assist the winegrape industry in its initiatives. The plan covers the period 2008-2013. A detailed business plan is produced annually for the financial year May 1 to April 30.

## OUR CHALLENGES ...

### RISK

There have been five detections of phylloxera in Victoria since 2003, including the Yarra Valley and Macedon Ranges. This has increased the risk to other regions in Victoria and to SA.

Glassy-winged sharpshooter, a vector for Pierce's Disease, was detected in the Cook Islands in 2006 bringing it 2,000kms closer to Australia.

Endemic diseases such as nematodes and Eutypa are being more frequently reported as a cause of vine decline in SA vineyards.

### TRADE

The wine industry requires a clear, consistent (across all jurisdictions) system for rapidly moving grapes, grape products and machinery between regions and states. The system also needs to be effective in preventing the spread of pests or disease.

Recent seasons have seen very compressed vintages placing additional pressure on resources and making compliance even more difficult.

### CLIMATE

Climate change, reduced rainfall and rising salinity are major challenges.

Grape harvest is occurring earlier and over a shorter space of time making hygiene protocols even more difficult to maintain.

The combination of inadequate water and salinity may threaten the future of production in some regions.

### RESOURCES

Pests and diseases of grapevines are not a high priority, particularly at a time of drought, low prices and rapidly accelerating fuel and chemical costs. We need to demonstrate the economic benefits of biosecurity.

Water for irrigation is expected to remain restricted for the foreseeable future and grape production is likely to remain below potential until at least 2010.

The phylloxera levy remains at its 1997 level. We need to find ways to maintain services with restricted funds.

## OUR STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

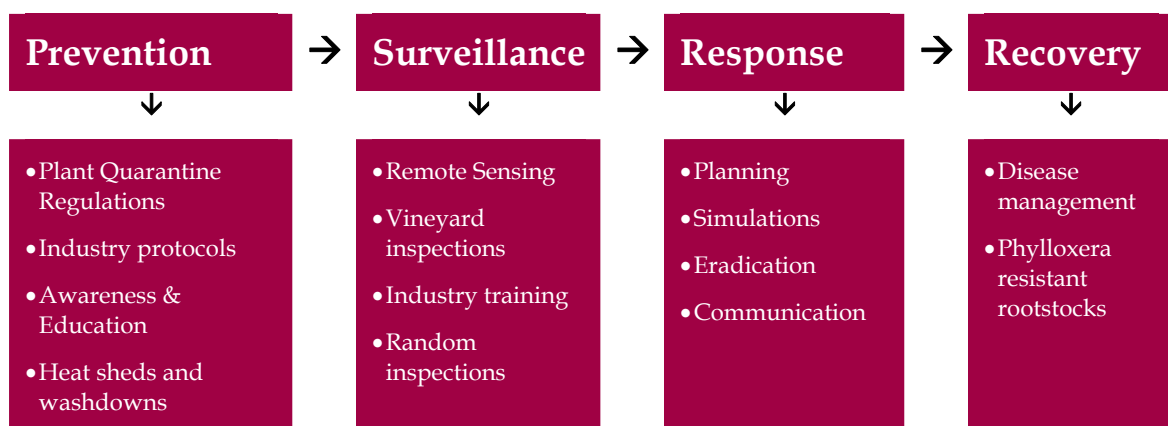
**Minimise the risk of phylloxera and other major pests and diseases entering and spreading in SA**

**Detect phylloxera and exotic pest and disease incursions at the earliest opportunity**

**Reduce the economic impact of an outbreak of a major pest or disease**

**Deliver the highest level of service and accountability to stakeholders.**

### Our approach to biosecurity:



## PREVENTION

Minimise the risk of phylloxera and other major pests and diseases entering and spreading in SA

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PARTNERS	COMPLETE BY
Greater adoption by industry of prevention protocols and regulations	Targeted awareness, education and training programs supported with clear, easily-accessible information resources	PHO, WISA, PIRSA	Ongoing
	Cooperate with and support PIRSA enforcement activities	PIRSA	Ongoing
	Promote industry adoption of Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA's)	PIRSA, Wineries	2009
	Construct two new heat sheds	RIA's, govts	2012
	Fund research to ensure the ongoing efficacy, relevance and benefits of protocols	NVHSC, CRCB, GWRDC, DPI	Ongoing
	Enhance the role of regional committees in developing and delivering programs	RIA's	Ongoing
Remove the confusion created by different state regulations for moving materials and products	Work through national structures to achieve harmonisation of state quarantine laws and a protocol for maintenance of phylloxera pest area freedom	NVHSC	2009
National cooperation on plant biosecurity	Support the development of a national vine health strategy	NVHSC, PHA	2010
	Work with industry and government to reduce the number of phylloxera outbreaks	VWIA, DPI, RIA's in PIZ's	2011

*Approximately 23% of program funds will be allocated to this priority for the period of this plan*

## SURVEILLANCE

To detect phylloxera and exotic pest and disease incursions at the earliest opportunity

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PARTNERS	COMPLETE BY
A comprehensive, state-wide vineyard surveillance program	Promote on-farm surveillance through seasonal awareness campaigns and skill training workshops supported by enhanced on-farm diagnostic resources and services	RC's, RIA's	Ongoing
	Using aerial imagery and field inspections, assess 30% of SA's vineyards annually for phylloxera	PHO	Ongoing
	With PIRSA conduct seasonal inspections of risk vectors (bins, vines, etc)	PHO	Ongoing
	Fund research to develop more effective surveillance tools (eg DNA probe)	DPI	2011
Priority exotic pests and diseases are monitored for increased threat	Maintain a watching brief on priority exotics	NVHSC, PHA	Ongoing

*Approximately 31% of program funds will be allocated to this priority for the period of this plan*



## RESPONSE & RECOVERY

Reduce the economic impact of an outbreak of a major pests or disease

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PARTNERS	COMPLETE BY
A comprehensive and effective Phylloxera Outbreak Management Plan	Conduct annual incursion simulations	PIRSA, RIA's, RC's	Ongoing
	Continuous improvement of GIS mapping facility	PIRSA	Ongoing
	Develop a phylloxera eradication policy	PIRSA, NPTRG	2011
Build capacity to respond to outbreaks of exotic pests and diseases	Support national initiatives to develop diagnostic skills and resources	NVHSC, PHO	Ongoing
Increased adoption of phylloxera-resistant rootstocks in SA vineyards	Extension programs including workshops, seminars, field visits supported with easily-accessible resources	RIA's, RC's	Ongoing
	Increase knowledge on the selection and management of rootstocks by assessing commercial plantings	RIA's, RC's	Ongoing
	Establishment of rootstock trials in high risk regions	RIA's	2012
	Respond to emerging issues threatening uptake	SARDI, GWRDC	Ongoing
National cooperation on rootstocks	Facilitate a biannual national forum to review research and set priorities	CSIRO, SARDI, GWRDC	2008, 2010, 2012
	Fund research to improve understanding of phylloxera: rootstock tolerance	GWRDC, DPI	Ongoing

*Approximately 27% of program funds will be allocated to this priority for the period of this plan*

## ENHANCED SERVICE DELIVERY

Deliver the highest level of service and accountability to stakeholders.

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PARTNERS	Complete By
Ensure effective two-way communication with vineyard owners and operators and other stakeholders	A multi-media approach including newsletters, e-news, annual regional meetings and presentations at local grower associations, meetings and events	SAWIA, WGCSA, RIA's	Ongoing
	Bi-annual qualitative surveys of producers to identify priorities and assess service delivery		Ongoing
Maintain the Vineyard Register to the highest degree of accuracy	Provide web-based services for registration and records update		2008
	Undertake a major database upgrade that integrates GIS across all systems		2009
Deliver high value vineyard statistical data	Winegrape Utilisation and Pricing Survey	SAWIA, PIRSA, WGCSA,	Ongoing

Approximately 19% of program funds will be allocated to this priority for the period of this plan